

## Syria 'blocked' arms to PLO

TONIS (R) — Syria intercepted and kept arms worth over \$22 million intended for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during Israel's siege of Beirut, in the summer. Arab diplomatic sources said here Monday. They said Syria considered the PLO "did not need" the \$22 million worth of Algerian weapons and others originating from South Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Despite several appeals to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the sources said the PLO had been unable to get the arms. It has now asked the three supplying countries to put pressure on Syria, they said.

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن تابع لـ جمعية المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية "الرأي"

Volume 7 Number 2132

AMMAN, TUESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1982 — SAFAR 22, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Public Security actions drivers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate Monday advised all drivers on desert roads to drive carefully because of strong winds and dense dust affecting the area.

## Israel allegedly sent captured PLO arms to Iran

BAHRAIN (R) — A Saudi Arabian daily said Monday that Israel had sent Iran arms it had confiscated from Palestinian commandos during its invasion of Lebanon in June. The newspaper AlJazeera also said Israel had sent military advisers to Iran, which is at war with Iraq. The daily quoted no source for its report, which was carried by the official Saudi Press Agency. Iran has been accused in the past of buying arms from Israel for use in the 27-month-old Gulf war. Israel had good relations with the Shah of Iran, but all ties were severed after the Iranian revolution. Saudi-Iranian relations are strained because of the war and ideological reasons.

## Portuguese to discuss sending troops to Lebanon

LISBON (R) — A request by Lebanon for Portugal to send troops to join the multinational peacekeeping force there will be discussed by the government on Thursday, deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas Do Amaral said Sunday night. Professor Freitas Do Amaral, who is also defence minister, said the military "would have to be consulted before any decision was taken." The Portuguese press reported that Brazil, Britain, and Colombia had also been asked to join the multinational force, which at present contains troops from the United States, France and Italy.

## Pakistan security forces foil plot to blow mosque

ISLAMABAD (R) — Security forces have foiled a plot to blow up an Islamabad mosque attended by senior government officials, mutinous sources said Sunday. They said the plot was uncovered last Friday when a man was arrested near the mosque with a time bomb. Friday is a holy day in Pakistan and the mosques are usually full. The sources described the bomb as a "highly sophisticated device capable of causing heavy damage. It resembled a device used in a car bomb explosion at Lahore Airport last August in which eight people were injured, they said."

## Japanese envoys to discuss role in Mideast

TOKYO (R) — Japanese ambassadors to 17 Middle East nations and the United States will meet in Tokyo next week to discuss possible Japanese contributions to peace keeping efforts in the Middle East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. During the meeting from Dec. 14 to 16, they will discuss the possibility of Japanese financial and non-military equipment contributions to multinational peace keeping forces stationed in Lebanon and the Sinai peninsula, he said. They will also review recent developments in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war, he said.

## Israeli diplomats stage pay strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's diplomatic corps staged a pay strike Monday as talks to avoid a walkout by the country's 400,000 civil servants broke down. Foreign Ministry sources said the envoys' strike applied to Israeli representatives in embassies and consulates around the world as well as Foreign Ministry officials in Israel. Union officials said talks on the civil servants' demands for pay rises had broken down and a two-day strike would begin Tuesday unless there was a breakthrough.

## China backs Arab plan, coexistence in Mideast

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang declared Monday that China would support the Arabs until they won a final victory in the Middle East, but he also said the Israeli people had a right to peaceful existence.

Mr. Hu, formerly the party's chairman and now its general secretary, told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the Arabs should distinguish between belligerent forces in Israel and the Israeli people.

"The disastrous effects of Israeli aggression and expansion must be eliminated and the national rights and dignity of the Palestinian people restored, while recognising the Israeli people's right to peaceful existence," the New China News Agency quoted him as saying.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said Monday that China supported a pan-Arab peace plan for the Middle East and urged other U.N. Security Council members to add their backing to it.

Mr. Zhao told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the eight-point plan "provided a good basis for solving

the question in a reasonable, practical, overall and just way."

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted him as saying: "We appreciate it and support it."

The seven-member mission arrived in Peking Sunday to brief the Chinese leadership on the plan drawn up at the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco in September. This calls for Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied in 1967 and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Premier Zhao said Monday the Arab proposals coincided with China's own position. "We hold that all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries should support the Arab peace plan and so should the U.N. Security Council," he said.

The Chinese premier said the most pressing issue in the Middle

## Israelis fear army's involvement in Lebanese feud

TEL AVIV (R) — Six months after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, anxiety is mounting that Israel is being sucked deeply into the violent whirlpool of Lebanese sectarian feuding.

Opposition politicians have charged that the Israeli army's role as would-be peacekeeper between the Lebanese Christian and Druze communities in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut has exposed its soldiers to needless risks.

Their doubts were echoed privately by a minority in the cabinet and a few high ranking army commanders, political sources said.

They would like an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Shouf mountains. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin was determined not to retreat until later, the sources said.

With the onset of the Lebanese winter, Hebrew newspapers have been describing the tough conditions facing Israeli soldiers and questioning their role in Lebanon.

"It can't bring any good, either

to the army or the country. It is against all our principles," Schiff wrote.

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Monday he feared Israel was getting bogged down in Lebanon. He added that the June invasion had been launched to secure borders, not to get enmeshed in politics.

Knesset member Victor Sheinov, leader of the leftist Mapam Party, tabled an urgent motion Monday on the situation. "We have no military or political interest in acting policeman and our role is causing deep anxiety among the Israeli Druze community whose sons serve in our army," he said.

The opposition Labour Party also wants a speedy withdrawal from the Shouf area. "We shouldn't have got involved in the first place. Now we should get out quickly before both the Druze and the Christians start blaming us for the endless bloodshed," a party spokesman said Monday.

It was forced to shell and silence a Druze artillery position to impose a ceasefire, military sources said.

Zevi Schiff, respected military correspondent of the Haaretz newspaper, described the Israeli army's role in the Shouf area as "loathsome" in an article Sunday.

"It can't bring any good, either

The army has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to ensure easier winter conditions for Israeli troops in Lebanon.

Each soldier has been issued with new overalls, snow pants, fur-lined shoes, frost boots, leather gloves, storm suits and goggles at a cost of several hundred dollars a man.

Eitan Haber, military correspondent of the mass-circulation Yediot Acharonot newspaper, summed up the attitude of the average Israeli soldier in Lebanon in an article Sunday.

"The Druze are slaughtering the Christians. The Christians are slaughtering the Druze. All that the Israeli soldier wants is to save his own skin and get back home alive," he wrote.

"So far, we have lost 446 dead and over 2,000 wounded in this war and there is no sign of it ending. I doubt very much whether our ministers or generals would have supported it if they had known in advance what it would cost."

## Pakistani president arrives in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq arrived Monday for talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials focusing on American military aid and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Gen. Zia, making his first state visit to the United States, was welcomed at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The two men began their talks almost immediately, even before President Zia's formal welcome by Mr. Reagan Tuesday, because Mr. Shultz was due to leave for Europe later Monday.

Presidents Zia and Reagan will meet after Tuesday's welcoming ceremony at the White House.

U.S. officials said the visit would help consolidate relations between the two governments, which have grown more important since Soviet troops moved into Pakistan's neighbour, Afghanistan, three years ago.

The officials said there were no significant differences between the United States and Pakistan on Afghanistan. Both wanted the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Afghan self-determination, and the return of Afghan refugees, some 2.8 million of whom are in Pakistan.

"He (Zia) is in no doubt about how we feel about human rights," one official said.

Lawyers in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, stopped work Monday in an anti-government

protest timed to coincide with Gen. Zia's visit to the United States. They were demanding an end to martial law and the early holding of elections.

In his talk in Washington, Gen. Zia was expected to seek a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to a \$3.2 billion aid programme, half of it in military assistance, and the sale to Pakistan of 40 F-16 jet fighters.

A dispute over what equipment would be provided with the planes was resolved just before he left Pakistan, according to U.S. and Pakistani officials.

## Solidarity leader says activities to resume

WARSAW (R) — Zbigniew Bujak, the best-known leader of Poland's Solidarity underground movement, has said his group would continue to operate until all those interned under martial law had been freed.

Mr. Bujak also said the latest issue of the clandestine weekly bulletin Tygodnik Mazowsze that he did not believe the ending of martial law, expected this month, would mean the release of all internees, now estimated at about 700.

The leader of the independent Solidarity union in Warsaw before its closure under martial law, Mr. Bujak is the most prominent member of a committee of fugitive union leaders known as the TKK formed last spring to coordinate opposition activity.

He said that, after the end of martial law, union activists must

try to engage in more overt action. He believed the TKK would produce a programme at the start of next year aimed at conciliation between the authorities and society.

He said any speculation of a rift between the TKK and Lech Wałęsa, the Solidarity leader released from internment last month, was groundless. The release made it easier for the underground to prepare for more overt action, he said.

Government officials have said the authorities plan to release all internees during the process of lifting martial law which will start with a debate in the Sejm (parliament) next Monday, exactly one year after martial law was imposed.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban then described the underground leaders as "a small group of people who are of no importance any more and who have no influence on the course of events in this country."

Mr. Bujak said he believed the

authorities might have announced the immediate release of all internees.

Official sources have said the authorities would probably be asked by parliament to take the first steps towards preparing an amnesty. Several thousand people have been imprisoned or fined since the military takeover last December.

Mr. Bujak and other TKK leaders, disappointed by the relative failure of a call for strikes and demonstrations last month, called off protests scheduled for this month because of what they described as "a new political situation in Poland."

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban then described the underground leaders as "a small group of people who are of no importance any more and who have no influence on the course of events in this country."

Mr. Bujak said he believed the

authorities would use any excuse they could to put the visit off, and might tell the church it could not go ahead unless the underground movement was dissolved.

Mr. Bujak said the authorities might have believed they could split Mr. Wałęsa from the TKK, which is made up of his former union lieutenants, by releasing the Solidarity leader, but this had not happened.

"We well understand Lech's position and the limitations put on him, and he well understands the situation and opportunities faced by the TKK, which he himself does not have," he said.

"Khalid we will avenge your

blood," they shouted twice as the hearing started.

Some of the accused told the court Monday two colleagues died under torture and several others during interrogation.

At the request of the defence, the court asked the prosecution to submit a detailed report on the torture allegations at the next session set for Wednesday.

One defendant, Essam Kemry, defied the court when told to be quiet and kept on chanting slogans. The judge ordered him out, then reversed his decision when the defendant threatened to leave as well.

Relatives of the defendants shouted "long live the hero Kemry" and applauded when he returned to the cage provided for the accused inside the concrete court room.

Several defendants told the court they were on their fifth day of a hunger strike in protest against maltreatment in jail.

The judge accepted the defendants' request for more food, medicine and medical treatment.

## U.S. intensifies M.E. peace efforts

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States signalled Monday an intensified focus on Lebanon and overall Middle East peace efforts that will include a visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for talks with President Reagan next month. Mr. Mubarak will meet Mr. Reagan on Jan. 27, the White House said. The visit, his first since last February, will come during a period of intense diplomatic activity starting this week with the recall of U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper for consultation, mainly on Lebanon. The focus will shift to the broader peace process when King Hussein comes to Washington for talks on Dec. 21.

## Hassan, Rydbeck discuss UNRWA services

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday discussed with United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck, Jordan's position calling on agency to continue to render in full services to Palestinian refugees.

Prince Hassan heard an explanation from Mr. Rydbeck on the agency's financial position and the deficit it faces and ways to cover this deficit. He also explained the UNRWA's recent measures of extending food, educational and health services and its future plans concerning Palestinian refugees in the Arab World.

Meanwhile, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim also discussed with Mr. Rydbeck the conditions of the Palestinian refugees and the services rendered to them. They also discussed the UNRWA decision to suspend food rations to the refugees.

Mr. Ibrahim affirmed to Mr. Rydbeck the Jordanian government's insistence on having the UNRWA continue the food ration to all refugees together with the other essential services approved by the United Nations.

The Minister said that the Jordanian government will continue its contacts with the United Nations and its member states to ensure continued UNRWA services to the Palestinian refugees in the host countries.

Mr. Rydbeck is currently visiting Amman as part of a tour he is making in the area with the aim of acquainting the host countries with the results of the contacts he had with the United Nations secretary general and a number of countries to ensure the necessary contributions to cover the UNRWA budget for next year.

## Ustinov warns U.S. against MX deployment

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov warned the United States Monday that if it deployed the new MX missile then Moscow would respond by developing a similar weapon of its own.

Marshal Ustinov said in an interview with the official news agency TASS that the Soviet missile would "in no way be inferior to the MX".

The MX intercontinental ballistic missile carries 10 warheads. President Reagan recently announced a plan to have 100 of the missiles in the state of Wyoming.

Marshal Ustinov said the MX system, which has yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress, would pose a dangerous threat to the Soviet Union and would violate the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements signed by Washington and Moscow.

"If the present leadership of the White House... challenges us by beginning the deployment of the MX missile, then the Soviet Union will respond to this by developing a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class and its characteristics will in no way be inferior to the MX," he said.

"The Soviet Union can also, if need be, respond effectively... to other threats from Washington," Marshal Ustinov added.

He did not elaborate on Moscow's plans to respond to the MX and did not say if the Soviet Union had already been working on a similar weapon.

Marshal Ustinov said the Soviet Union would also face a major danger from deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

NATO plans to station 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five West European countries if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva fail.

## AEU ministers conclude 39th session meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the 39th session of the ministerial council of the signatory states of the Arab Economic Unity (AEU) concluded here Monday. Arab economy, trade and finance ministers or their representatives attended the meetings.

The council decided to postpone the election of a new secretary general and an assistant for the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to an extraordinary session to be held April 3, 1983. It also decided to extend the term of the present CEAU assistant secretary general until the election.

The council approved a report of CEAU Secretary-General Fakri Kaddori which contained an analysis of indicators of Arab economy and the influence of international economic changes on it as well as the economic conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The ministerial council requested the CEAU General Secretariat to prepare a study assessing the advantages of agreements concluded between the CEAU and international and regional organisations, and to make necessary contacts with other Arab organisations before concluding new agreements with the aim of coordinating stands and

averting duplication.

The council also approved the recommendations of the subcommittee on trade planning and coordination in its last meeting in Amman on considering a collective Arab agreement to guide Arab capital.

The ministerial council also approved the CEAU General Secretariat's budget for 1983 estimated at \$3.325 million.

The council also discussed memorandums submitted by the Iraqi and Syrian governments on the Syrian measure to close borders with Iraq and suspend the pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory. The council shelved discussions on the subject since it was taken up at the Arab Economic and Social Council's 33rd session held recently in Tunis.

United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Economy and Trade Minister Sa'id Ghayth, in his capacity as chairman of the session, expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian gov-

ernment and people for their "constant support of the CEAU" and hosting the latest session. He also expressed his thanks to the CEAU General Secretariat for its efforts in preparing programmes, studies and memos which "greatly contributed to the positive results achieved by the session, particularly in strengthening joint Arab economic action."

Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Salim Yassin spoke on behalf of the participating delegations thanking the Jordanian government for the facilities rendered to CEAU activities and added: "We have been accustomed to receive such support from the Jordanian government."

Secretary-General Kaddori praised the "positive results achieved by the session, thanks to the sincere and honest efforts made by the participating delegations."

The participating delegations sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressing their thanks and gratitude for Jordan's contribution to the strengthening of the CEAU. They affirmed in their cable that they will continue their efforts to "strengthen joint Arab economic action to reach the desired goal of comprehensive Arab unity."

### Arab Tourism Union opens emergency session

AMMAN (Petra) — An emergency general session of the Arab Tourism Union (ATU) began in Amman Monday. Iraqi representative and ATU Deputy Chairman Awad Fakhri made an opening speech in which he said the tourism sector should perform its role in Arab economic and social development.

The meeting then approved a proposal by Mr. Fakhri to have Director General of Tourism in Jordan Michel Hamarneh preside over the meetings.

Mr. Hamarneh made a speech saying that the tourism industry depends on "stability and peace."

### RSS, AOSM sign agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Monday signed an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation.

According to the agreement, the two organisations will exchange scientific and technological information on standardisation and related subjects and organise conferences and scientific seminars in this field.

It also provides for exchange of visits between officials of the two organisations and the follow up of the implementation of joint programmes as well as conducting joint applied scientific studies.

### Solar energy conference concludes

and without that, we would be losing a great national revenue resulting from the loss of tourists."

Mr. Hamarneh said that Jordan depends on the Arab market for tourism and that about 70 percent of tourists coming to the country are Arabs.

ATU Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah explained the topics on the agenda which the participants will discuss in their two-day meetings. Most important of these topics is the strategy of joint Arab tourist action, a study of Arab tourist resources and the signing of an ATU agreement by Arab states.

The participants will also discuss the ATU's budget and its deficit as well as the use of Arabic as an official language in international organisations.

The meeting then approved a proposal by Mr. Fakhri to have Director General of Tourism in Jordan Michel Hamarneh preside over the meetings.

Mr. Hamarneh made a speech saying that the tourism industry depends on "stability and peace."

It also provides for exchange of visits between officials of the two organisations and the follow up of the implementation of joint programmes as well as conducting joint applied scientific studies.



### Randa Beauty Center

Randa Kabariti

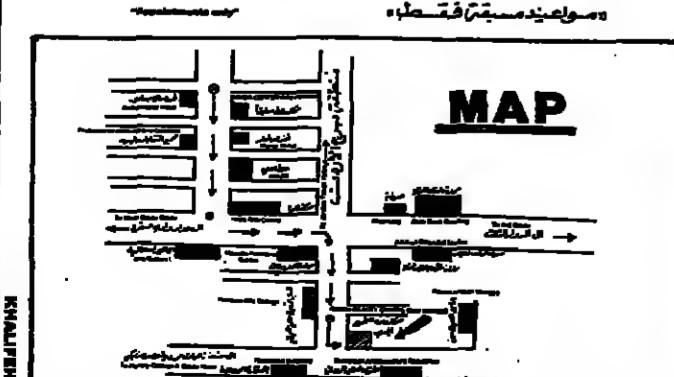
Beauty Therapist - Hair Stylist (UK)

Treatments include:

- Hair Styling
- Facials
- Various skin problems
- Eye makeup
- Body massage (electro & manual)
- Manicure
- Pedicure



MAP



Amman - Shmeisani - Prince Hassan Mosque Area  
Road opposite Arab Bank Building  
Tel. 668501



TRUCK DIGS IN AS DO RAINS: Heavy rains during the past few days coupled with excavations for pipelines caused this cement-laden truck to slip into a ditch in an Amman suburb Monday. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

### Jordan chairs ARF meetings in Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors meetings and general sessions of the Arab Railways Federation (ARF) began in Tunis Monday under the chairmanship of Jordanian Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taher.

Mr. Taher reviewed achievements of the ARF in the last three years since it was established, particularly the Arabisation of technical terms for railroads and the efforts made by the ARF to establish Arab railways institutes.

During its three-day meetings, the ARF will discuss its future plans, including the preparation of a feasibility study to establish a modern institute for railways and another study to establish a plant for assembling railway wagons. It will also discuss unified bye-law for specialised, qualitative Arab federations, and will approve the ARF budget for 1983.

Delegations from Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria and a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat are attending the meetings.

### True-to-life Italian drawings stir emotions

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With the vast majority of the work having been executed in the last two years, the exhibition of the prints of 30 Italian artists at the Alla Art Gallery being held this week gives a comprehensive and thoroughly contemporary review of the kind of realistic art being produced in Italy today. As one would expect, a substantial proportion of the artists are concerned with political and social issues. Their attacks, although generally bluntly clear and to the point, are often moving, drawing the viewer both emotionally and almost physically, into the scene.

Through the downcast faces, the sagging bodies and the heavy darkness of the lines, Franco Mulas and Gaetano Palozzi, their work so similar that they could be crafted by the same artist, one shares these peoples' grief at the utter futility of their lives while at the same time one is paradoxically isolated from them as they are from one another.

The sense of isolation, however, is more potent in the work of the self-taught artist, Alberto Sughi. The girl, in his lithograph, her barrenness emphasised by the soft-covered darkness of the man beside her in the dusky emptiness of the bar, looks over her shoulder at us, drawing our eyes straight into hers. We watch her as she watches us, and her look of complicity immediately involves us so that we are in that lonely bar with them, drawn by idle curiosity.

The humour of Bruno Caruso's work, where the bourgeois ladies parade in their expensive coats made from the skins of rare animals is in almost direct contrast with Piero Tredici's image of societies dispassionate observation of violence, but both get their message across cleverly and clearly.

The number of references made by the artists to their classical antecedents is surprising. Some like Armando De Stefano's aquatint are almost studies of famous Renaissance pieces, while other artists, like Riccardo Tommasi Ferri, just use small details—the reclining nude being woody by a knight in full battle dress—to give impact to his depiction of "the fear, anxiety and intimate conflicts of contemporary man."

All the drawings are of very high quality but the ability of certain artists makes their work distinctive from the rest. Giacomo Porzana's fine drawing of a girl smoking is beautiful in its simplicity and in its confidence of line which flows sensually and unerringly. The tilt of the head and the emphatic shading of the closed eye transmits the smoker's deep enjoyment.

The strangeness and the ori-

ginality of this image is matched by that of Giorgio de Michelis whose running figure seems transfixed and motionless despite the wind blowing through his hair, his classical features adding to his statue-like pose. There is a timelessness, a stillness that arrests one's gaze.

Much more commonplace but nonetheless attractive is the work

#### ART REVIEW

of 53-year-old Walter Piacetti. His loose spontaneous pen and ink drawings, while seemingly serious at first glance become light-hearted caricatures on closer study. In front of the hotel on the square, the horses who pull the tourist carriages, their oldness and bends emphasised by their wobbly shapes, wait. Behind them bubbles the fountain, supported by classic

figures that look more like plaster casts of Marilyn Monroe.

Finally, some of the most colourful pieces at the exhibition must be the landscapes by Giorgio Ramella. Large open foregrounds—deep expanses of emerald green lawns, vast areas of brightly-lit flagstones, their crevices picked out, deftly in pinks, purples, greens and greys—backgrounds of delicious colours and the juxtaposition of interesting textures characterise this artist's work. Rarely do figures make their appearance—more usually there are only hints of their past presence left strewn around, making one feel that all the world is having its siesta.

The exhibition, which is being held by the Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Italian embassy runs until Dec. 8.



One of the lithographs by Gaetano Palozzi

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A two bedroom apartment, fully furnished with telephone.

Location: Sixth Circle, near Amra Hotel.

Call: 24592 - 30697 extension 21

THE THIRD DAY OF  
CENTRAL HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING AND SOLAR ENERGY FIRST EXHIBITION.  
ENGINEERS, BUSINESSMEN AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES  
ARE INVITED TO VISIT AT THE HOLIDAY INN HOTEL  
DISPLAYING A LARGE VARIETY OF CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT, AIR CONDITIONERS  
AND SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

### MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

#### AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away  
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,  
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2  
Fully airconditioned

#### Amman

Tel: 661922 P.O. Box 9676  
Wadi Saqra Road  
Near Holiday Inn Hotel

#### AQABA

Tel: 4633 P.O. Box 598  
Amman Road  
Near the Main Circle

### ROMERO

#### The Italian Restaurant

12:30 - 3:30  
6:30 - midnight  
Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle  
Tel: 44227

### RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman,  
near Ahiyyah Girls School

Open daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel: 38968  
Take Home Service Available

### La Terrasse

welcomes you daily to a spread of the most  
delicious oriental and western foods, to the  
tunes of renowned Polish pianist  
Christina.

for reservations  
Tel 662831  
Shmeisani

### Stop Here Once ... & You'll Come Again

Abu Nawwas Bar  
Happy Hour  
From 7 to 8 p.m.  
Drinks half Price  
Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman  
Near Khalidi Hospital  
Tel. 43106, 43856

### Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO

Opp: Akilah Maternity Hos-  
pital, 3rd Circle, Jabal  
Amman, Tel: 41093.  
Try our special "FLAMING  
POT" fondue or Peking Duck  
on your next visit. Take-away  
orders welcome.  
Welcome & Thank you.

## HOTELS

### THE REGENCY PALACE HOTEL

فندق ريجنسي بالاس  
Taste our  
DAILY BUSINESS LUNCHEON  
BUFFET  
At  
AL MADAF RESTAURANT  
JD 4.500 PER PERSON

One of the best  
hotels in Amman  
THE  
AMBASSADOR

### IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD

Tel. 665161-62-63  
Ext. 93

Hotel Jerusalem  
International Melia  
\* Luncheon Buffet  
Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY  
BARBECUE Dinner  
Every THURSDAY  
Tel. 665121/8



## TRANSPORTATION

To Advertise  
in  
this section  
Call:  
667171-2-3

**CROWN**  
INTERNATIONAL  
WORLDWIDE  
Specialists in local & international  
removals  
shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)  
\* storage \* packing \* crating  
\* clearing \* door-to-door service  
**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.**  
Amman - Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle  
Tel. 664080 Tlx. 22205 BESMCO JO  
Aqaba Tel. 5778

CLEARANCE  
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM  
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING  
AMIN KAWAR & SONS  
Travel & Tourism  
GENERAL SALES AGENT FOR:  
SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES,  
THAI AIRWAYS  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

1982  
models  
**WASSIM**  
RENT-A-CAR  
short & long term  
TEL: 665264-43515  
CAMEO HOTEL

To Advertise  
in  
this section  
Call:  
667171-2-3

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Scandinavian show room

living rooms  
dining rooms  
bedroom sets  
wall units  
lighting fixtures  
club & for children  
modern danish design  
feather upholstery  
tax-free if applicable  
tel: 6633890  
civil defence street



The youthful style with an eye to the future

Make your gifts

for this season

### ORIENTAL

do your

### XMAS & NEW YEAR

shopping at the  
ZAROUBA SOUVENIR  
SHOP

at the Holiday Inn  
Tel: 663100 ext. 3130



Absolutely  
The best optician in town is  
**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL**  
HOTEL Contact lens centre. Same  
day delivery. Open seven days a week.  
Moderate prices.  
**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL**  
HOTEL Eyes examined contact lenses special  
prices for students, employees, teachers  
and embassy staff.  
**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL**  
HOTEL Tel. 42043 Amman

**THE**  
**INTERCONTINENTAL**  
**HOTEL**  
**CONTACT LENSE**  
**CENTRE**  
**EYES EXAMINED**  
**CONTACT LENSE**  
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK  
AMMAN TEL. 42043

Cheminées René Brisach  
CHEMINEES RENE BRISACH  
FRENCH FIREPLACES  
FIREPLACE TOOLS  
WOOD DELIVERY  
Tel: 844638

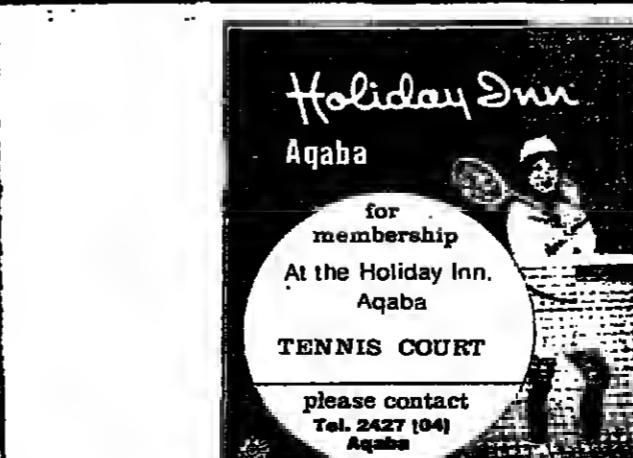
**TO ALL PROPRIETORS OF**  
**PRINTING PRESSES**  
You can have colour separation from all kinds  
of prototypes done with a computerised system.  
Results are guaranteed to be accurate and thorough.  
Reasonable prices - quick delivery.  
Call: **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**, Tel. 667171, Amman

To Advertise  
in  
this section  
Call:  
667171-2-3

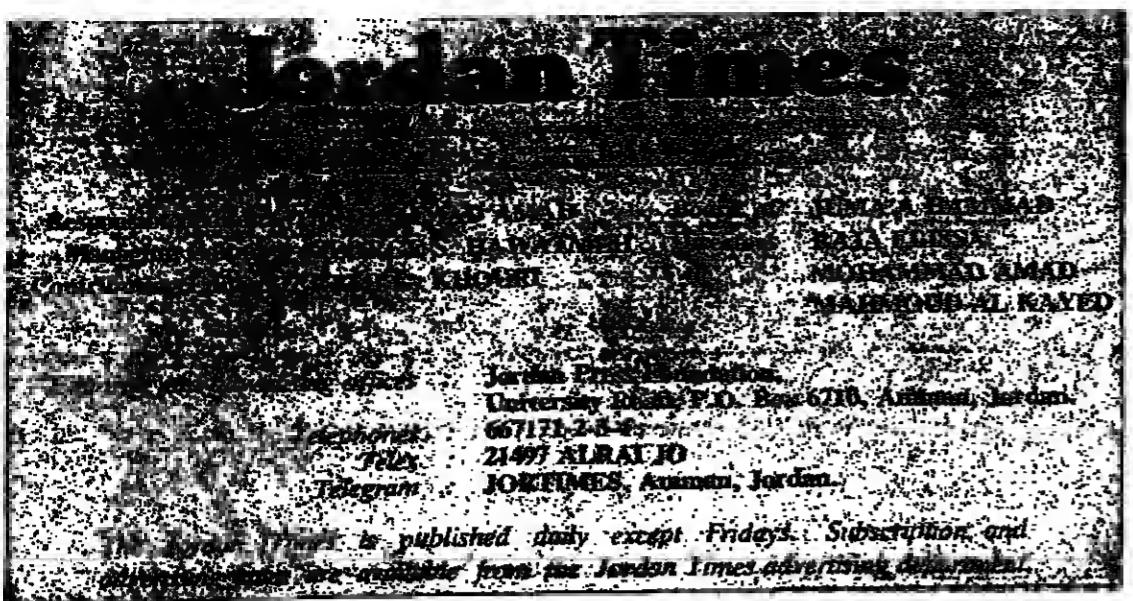
### CHINA RESTAURANT

The first and best  
Chinese restaurant  
in Aqaba. Take-away  
service available.  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30  
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415

Above Homann  
Supermarket  
POST OFFICE  
SAWEKINI  
HOUSE  
To Amman  
Army Hospital



**AQUAMARINA**  
**HOTEL CLUB**  
**RED SEA HOLIDAYS**  
FIVE DAYS SNORKLING INCLUDING  
EQUIPMENTS AND TRANSPORT TO  
THE CORALS OF THE RED SEA, HALF  
BOARD ALL INCLUSIVE  
For only JD 51.000  
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU  
CAN ENJOY ALL WATER SPORTS  
ACTIVITIES - FOR MORE INF-  
ORMATIONS AND RES-  
ERVATIONS PLEASE DO CALL  
US: **TELS. 4333/4/5/6**  
**TLX: 62249 AQUAMA JO**



## Colourful, dull and nothing

COLOURFUL is the Arab political scene. It is so colourful actually that most of us have to scratch the paint and spoil the picture before we could see the meaning.

In order to overcome this disability vis-à-vis our number one problem, the conflict with Israel, our leaders decided to adopt the eight-point plan for peace when they met in Fez, Morocco last September. The blueprint said the Arabs would co-exist with Israel if the Jewish state withdrew from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and gave the Palestinians their legitimate rights to statehood and independence under the leadership of their sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Many, other than Arabs, understood the clause that agreed to co-existence as implying recognition of Israel. For historical reasons perhaps, Arabs did not object to this explanation, although a majority seems to be sure that extending immediate Arab recognition to Israel at this stage would be of no use to establishing real and lasting peace in the area. Arabs, we think, would accept Israel if it understood itself to be a minority state in an Arab World and wanted to live happily as such. They

would not, however, accept that Israel would have to be the dominant power in the region and that everybody else would have to bow to its will.

Against all of this, there is an adamant Israeli position which takes light of what Arabs think. "Arabs understand only the language of force", and that is it, the "dominant" party in Israel says.

Such wide positions on the problem cannot be easily bridged by friends and enemies of Israel. If the friends of Israel are the Americans and the enemies are the Arabs no talk between them can be fruitful until both understand each other. For full understanding there should be an agreement: each must know what to expect of the other in advance, not after.

Were there to be an agreement, Arabs should make clear what they want and so should the Americans. Unfortunately, things are now hanging in between. Still, if the Arab position on the whole subject is colourful, the Israeli stance is dull and harmful. The Americans meanwhile are not doing a serious thing about it.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: An unmistakable sign of Zionist pressure

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee's approval of U.S. aid to Israel exceeding \$2.5 billion is a blow to the administration and President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East.

The new American gesture, following the invasion of Lebanon, and the arrogant Israeli attitude towards U.S. peace proposals, only demonstrate the extent of direct intervention pro-Zionist pressure groups have in the American policy and decision-making circles.

What interests us most is the impact of this blatant Zionist blackmail on the situation in the Middle East in general, and the present peace efforts for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

Israel has intentionally set barriers on the road to any implementation of the Reagan initiative

ever since it was announced, trying to make the whole world, and the Arabs in particular, understand that U.S. president has neither the potential nor is in a position to carry out his plan.

The stepping up of the settlement process, the heightening of tensions in Lebanon to foil special envoy Philip Habib's efforts at resolving the Lebanese conflict, can be nothing other than hindrances set up by Israel to jeopardise all peace-seeking American moves.

We are before a unique case in the history of international relations; and the Arabs should imperatively find themselves facing a vital question: Is the U.S. really serious in finding a solution to the region's dispute, when it is intensifying its support and aid to Israel, every time the latter commits a new aggression?

### Al Dustour: A see-through scenario

The make-believe war of words the American administration and Israel have recently declared against one another seems to turn into a farce following the approval of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee to grant an additional \$475 million to Israel.

The American generosity is no new phenomenon, and 20 percent of the annual American foreign aid has never missed its path to Israel's coffers.

Despite this fact, the official Israeli spokesman had gone of his way to warn the U.S. administration, as if it were Israeli money about to be robbed by the Americans.

Yet, the controversy is quite stunning—a great Republican majority in the Senate committee rules against the will of its Republican government, the scenario shows. Could it be a dec-

ision taken in contrast or in compliance with the party's real stand or against it?

Nevertheless, U.S. official spokesmen seem to find it necessary to point out that such a decision would have a negative impact on U.S. efforts for resolving the Middle East conflict. But common sense says that it is the flow of billions of dollars into the aggressor's pocket that compose the prominent danger; and even an Arab child should be, and is, aware that except for all sorts of U.S. aid and support, Israel is incapable of covering the enormous costs of the Israeli military institution, with regard to Israel's economic potentials, and the state of war it prefers.

U.S. administration knows well the consequences of its unlimited support for the Israeli war-mongers, but some controversial talk about them seems emerge at the moment.

## Reagan's visit unlikely to end suspicion of gringos

By Bernd Dehmann  
Reuter

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt once complained: "These wretched republics cause me a great deal of trouble. I often think that a sort of protectorate over South and Central America is the only way out."

His words reflected a Washington attitude that gave rise to numerous U.S. military interventions in Central America this century and fostered anti-U.S. resentments that still persist. President Reagan's goodwill trip to two Central American presidents on last week is designed to improve the often-troubled relations between the United States and its southern neighbours.

But privately officials say it is unlikely to end the suspicion with which "gringos" are still viewed from Central America. "Behind the cheering crowds, the flag-waving, the ringing speeches and solemn declarations of such occasions, you must not forget that most of us have little love for the United States," said a Honduran University lecturer. "We may need the big brother but it doesn't mean we have to like him."

U.S. influence is evident throughout Central America, from blue jeans and American cars to local subsidiaries of U.S. fast-food chains, from radio stations blaring American pop songs to troops carrying U.S. rifles and wearing U.S.-style uniforms.



"You often see references to the love-hate relationship between Central Americans and the United States," said European diplomat with years of experience in the area. "I think it is more accurately described as resentment and admiration. Admiration for the material success and the way of life the 'gringo' leads, resentment against the way he has trampled on nationalist aspirations, considered himself superior and made use of Central American countries."

Since 1850 there have been at least 69 cases of U.S. intervention in Latin America. The intervention has often been the result of fears that unrest in Central America could have an adverse effect on the United States itself.

"U.S. concern over 'Bolshevik' influence near the Panama Canal, for example, brought U.S. Marines to Nicaragua, where they fought peasant rebels between 1912 and 1933. In 1911 U.S. troops landed in Honduras to protect U.S. 'interests and property.'

**Economic reasons**

Interventions has also been for economic reasons. In 1905 Honduras became the original "banana republic" — first Central American country where a U.S. banana company engineered a coup to overthrow a president who refused to grant the concession the company sought. The power of the banana companies

Many Hondurans, including a number of politicians, feel that the United States is doing their country a disservice by building up its army and promoting it as a democratic bastion against neighbouring Nicaragua, run by left-wing revolutionaries who overthrew U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Efrain Diaz Aridillaga, the only member of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in the 82-seat parliament, told Reuters: "I do not believe that we have an independent foreign policy."

### Complaints

Complaints about U.S. meddling are not restricted to Honduras. In El Salvador both the left and the right accuse Washington of blatant interference. The left objects to U.S. support for the army in its fight against left-wing guerrillas. The right objects to U.S. complaints over human rights violations by members of the armed forces.

El Salvador's chamber of commerce last month took out a full-page newspaper advertisement to reply to a speech on human rights violations by U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton who threatened that aid would be cut unless violations ended.

The advertisement said in effect: You Americans have no right to preach. What about the Ku Klux Klan? What about the mafia? What about shortcomings

## Crying wolf

By Rami G. Khouri

"Crying wolf" may not be the best tactical approach to conflict resolution, in the Middle East or elsewhere, but it strikes many Arabs that "crying wolf" is precisely the name of the game the United States is asking us to play. Of course, in this age of television, primal therapy and human rights, one packages one's war in gold wrapping, and the game of "crying wolf" has been given a new name: Time, or, rather, the lack of time that is supposed to govern current peace-making efforts in the Middle East, if you swallow the American line.

We have heard the Americans say for the past three months that this is a special opportunity for Arab-Israeli peace-making (if opportunities are measured in Washington by the same yardsick as the killing by American arms and political acquiescence of tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, then this is the Opportunity of the Century).

We are told, over and over again, that time is slipping away, that this special opportunity is fading, that unless the Arabs make a bold move there may never be another chance such as this one for many years — perhaps, they mean in Washington, not another chance such as this one until Israel-wielded American arms and political acquiescence kill another ten or twenty thousand Palestinians?

If one is honestly seeking to prod a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, let one speak honestly and put aside the verbiage of innocence. The element of time that the Americans are suddenly pushing upon us as

the wonder drug of Mideast diplomacy looks, from the Arab perspective, more like an old box of Tylenol. More specifically, one feels that the American emphasis on the urgency of the present situation — and, thus, on the meaning of time — is the political equivalent of that classic old American baseball tactic, the squeeze play. The essence of the squeeze play is that you put immense pressure on your opponent from several different directions, and you assume that the intensity of pressure, coupled with your opponent's inability to react rationally to the several different directions from which it comes, will allow you to slip a baserunner past the opponents and thus score a run. In baseball, it is a beautiful, sophisticated and very skillful maneuver when successfully achieved. In diplomacy, it is the first step down into the gutter.

The squeeze applied by the United States is aimed particularly at Jordan and the Palestinians, who are asked to respond to the pressures of time by forgetting the past three-quarters of a decade of nation-building, in Jordan's case, and struggling for nationhood, in the Palestinian case, and jumping to Washington's lap. We are asked to believe that such an Arab move would allow the Americans to bring the Israelis to the negotiating table. We are asked, in short, to have faith in American good intentions and resolve. This is precisely where we equate Washington's approach to peace-making with "crying wolf". We have heard this so many times before, from assorted American

administrations, that we no longer believe it. Just as the little piggy cried "wolf" one too many times to be believed, Washington has cried "wolf" by declaring its intent to make peace in the Middle East one too many times to be taken seriously by the Arabs.

The consequence of all this, of course, is rather depressing. In the absence of a credible American move to reign in Israel and deal rationally with the Palestinian issue, the Middle East can look forward to many more years of conflict, instability and, probably, regular internal upheaval in various Arab states — which will be speeded up if the current international oil situation keeps the Arab oil producers in a state of deficit and thereby dries up the gusher of money that has kept the rest of the Arab world deaf, dumb and mute since the mid-1970s.

The scenario is not at all a hopeful one. But if we are being honest with ourselves, we have to accept the full reality of what lies behind the Americans' sudden embracing of Old Man Time: If no positive moves are made towards an Arab-Israeli peace in the near future, the Arab World is destined to face a period of powerful internal conflict, rebellion and rage, by which American interests will suffer along with existing Arab establishments.

So, what does one do? The response to the squeeze play in baseball can be as beautiful and as subtle as the squeeze play itself. If you can anticipate it in that second before the pitcher throws the ball, you pitch out and catch the baserunners out of position. Simi-

larly, it would be appropriate for the Arabs now to turn the American game against the Americans, and apply the same criteria to Washington that it applies to us: The ability to be bold, the willingness to compromise and the desire to take advantage of new opportunities. Let us put the squeeze on the Americans, by declaring our reasonable terms for peace and making their implementation contingent on bold and equitable American moves in terms of requiring Israel to live by the international law that all the rest of us are asked to live by, dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and accepting the inevitability of dual statehood for Palestinians and Israelis as the only logical solution to which one should aspire.

Those who have cried "wolf" so many times in the past cannot seriously expect us, even in our abysmal state, to sit up and bark simply because they have substituted "time" for the wolf. One also needs to ask: Is the leadership of the Arab World now any more astute than the many leaderships that have failed us during the past three-quarters of a century? The Americans, having called a squeeze play, are vulnerable to a quick, well thought out Arab counter-move. There is ample room between blind surrender and rigid rejectionism within which the Arabs could maneuver out of the crude American squeeze and simultaneously challenge Washington to prove to us that it is not crying "wolf", or "fire", or "time", or whatever else it cries when its motives are to evade reality instead of submitting to it.

The treaty, drafted in nine years of tough international bargaining, lays down rules affecting virtually everything that moves in or under the oceans, from seabed mining to fishing. It will be open for signature on Dec. 10, last day of the final session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference opening in the Jamaican resort of Montego Bay next Monday. Mr. Koh said he expected that after 50 to 80 signatures in Jamaica, other countries would follow.

The treaty enters into force a year after being ratified by 60 states, which could take from two to five years or longer. But only 50 signatures, not ratifications, will trigger the first meeting of a commission whose tasks include preparing for establishment of the machinery to implement the convention's most controversial rules those governing seabed mining.

### Seabed authority

The commission, expected to meet next March, will lay the groundwork for an international seabed authority, to be based in the Jamaican capital of Kingston, and implement rules under the Law of the Sea.

The United States signed the convention on the seabed, its rules on ocean floor mining, prohibit free enterprise, impose financial burden on mining companies and give too much privilege to the mining areas that proposed seabed authority.

The Reagan administration, with its strong belief in private enterprise, also signed the convention as a step towards "New International Economic Order" demanded by developing countries seeking to curb industrial power, technology and pollution, the U.S. is the last to sign the final act of the convention. The Sea Conference, which means what has been agreed, is not legally binding.

This will give it observer status but no vote in the preparatory commission, on which only signatories of the convention will have full voting rights.

The convention was adopted overwhelmingly in New York last April with opposition from only four countries — the U.S., Israel, Turkey and Venezuela. Despite U.S. efforts to dissuade its European allies from signing, France announced that week it would do so at Montego Bay. West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy have not disclosed their intentions, but Britain announced yesterday it would not ratify the treaty.

On seabed mining, the convention tried to balance the interests of the big industrial countries, which alone have the necessary finance and technology, with those of developing nations which want a share of minerals on the ocean floor. Seabed mining operations will be controlled by the international seabed authority, which will license private firms and consortia while also conducting its own mining operations. Ambassador Koh said Washington would run into legal problems if it tried to mine the seabed outside the convention, and might also be challenged if it sought to invoke other rights covered by the treaty, such as those on passage of shipping through some waters, fisheries and scientific research.

While Washington might argue that those rights were part of customary international law, others might assert they could be claimed only by states which were parties to the convention, he said.

Among provisions on other issues, the convention endorses constitutional sovereignty extending 12 nautical miles, with foreign ships allowed "innocent passage" and gives coastal states a 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone.

## Cairo-Soviet ties re-emerge

By Haimza Hendawi  
Reuter

CAIRO — Recent Egyptian overtures towards Moscow have stirred speculation that Cairo might be cautiously seeking a degree of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Last week Egypt lifted a five-year-old ban on cotton exports to the Soviet Union and concluded a \$5.9 million exchange deal, taking Soviet timber and cars in return.

They noted that the return of the 66 Soviet experts came just before President Mubarak's visit to Washington last February. Now, the cotton deal comes as Mr. Mubarak is planning another visit to Washington in January.

Egypt and the Soviet Union at present maintain only low-level diplomatic relations. Neither has an ambassador in the other's capital.

President Mubarak, in a recent speech to the youth wing of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), said Egypt was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow "only if it refrains from interfering in Egypt's internal affairs."

Diplomats here have carefully weighed these moves in the light of the long estrangement between Cairo and Moscow that began under President Sadat in 1972. But many doubted whether the new moves towards Moscow could signal a return of anything like the ties that used to exist. Since the Egyptian peace treaty with Israel, they said, Egypt has developed an intense reliance on Washington.

Egypt is now the second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel. Some diplomats see the new Egyptian moves as tactical rather than strategic — a device to dissuade Washington from taking Egypt for granted.

"Egypt could be taking these steps simply to encourage Washington to tighten its own ties with Cairo, in other words to provide more aid," one senior Western diplomat told Reuters.

They noted that the return of the 66 Soviet experts came just before President Mubarak's visit to Washington last February. Now, the cotton deal comes as Mr. Mubarak is planning another visit to Washington in January.

Egypt and the Soviet Union at present maintain only low-level diplomatic relations. Neither has an ambassador in the other's capital.

President Mubarak, in a recent speech to the youth wing of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), said Egypt was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow "only if it refrains from interfering in Egypt's internal affairs."

It was on charges last year of inciting internal sedition that President Sadat expelled Moscow's ambassador from Cairo, along with other Soviet diplomats. Mr. Sadat strongly believed that Moscow was behind riots over food in 1977 and other manifestations of economic discontent.

President Mubarak is at present struggling with a difficult economic situation and could react with acute sensitivity to any suggestion of Soviet incitement. But his exact intentions towards Moscow have not been revealed and few of his aides care to speculate on them.

# Jordan and oil: A critical relationship

In the following article SULEIMAN MOUSA, adviser to the Ministry of Culture and Youth, looks at the historical and present-day impact oil has had on Jordan. The article will be concluded tomorrow.

The impact of oil on Jordan, which produces no oil of its own, has been tremendous. Its effect on this small and poor country could be considered unique and worthy of study. There are many reasons for this but perhaps the three main ones are:

— Inter-Arab geopolitics, and because Jordan is bounded by two oil producing countries, Iraq and Syria.

The deep-rooted enmity between the Arabs and Israel, and the conviction of the Arab States that Jordan forms a first line of defence in the Arab front and that the duties of self defence oblige her to support that line.

Because Jordan has few natural resources, but has at the same time a considerable number of qualified personnel, the country has been able to export man power to those Arab countries whose oil wealth made them in need of those human resources.

Iraq was the first Arab country to produce and export oil, and this began soon after the end of the First World War. Because Europe was the principal market for oil, two pipelines were constructed to

carry the oil of Iraq to the shores of the Mediterranean. One of these crossed the territory of Syria on its way to the coast of Lebanon, and the other crossed the territory of Transjordan on its way to the coast of Palestine. From the terminals of both lines ships carried the oil to the ports of Europe.

In 1931, Jordan granted a 70-year concession to the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) for the construction of oil pipelines through its territory. A 12-inch pipeline was constructed and it began to carry oil to the terminal at Haifa by the end of 1934.

## No advantages

The pipeline did not bring any significant advantages to Jordan. This is in spite of the fact that the line went across 800 kilometres of Jordan's territory and four stations were established on it.

The terms of the concession were an example of the greed of foreign companies and the colonial powers. IPC was a British company and Britain held the mandate over Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine.

The concession stipulated that the Jordan government undertake to safeguard the pipeline, the stations, installations and workers of the company. No revenues or customs dues were to be incurred on the passage of oil or on materials imported for the construction of the pipeline and its installations.

The concession did include the provision that the company should use Jordanian labour, but most of

the technical and skilled employees were not Jordanians and the wages of the ordinary labourers were very low. In addition comparatively few men were engaged because most of the work was done by machinery. In 1933 the political opposition in Transjordan criticised the easy terms of the concession and demanded that the company engage only Transjordanians in the territory of Jordan.

The terms stipulated that all unmovable property of the company would become the property of Jordan at the end of the concession period. But in reality this meant very little, due to the length of the period, which lasted until the year 2001.

Two relevant events took place in 1931, the year during which the concession to the IPC was granted:

— The conclusion of a treaty of friendship and co-operation between Transjordan and Iraq, in which one of the articles provided that the two governments would cooperate in "watching over security on the borders and preventing acts of aggression".

— The foundation of the Jordan Desert Patrol, whose main duty was keeping order in desert areas and watching over Bedouin tribes in hilly and rugged places. This force succeeded in establishing order and in stopping raids all around the desert. It was the first experiment in enlisting young Bedouin men to be the symbol of authority among the Bedouin. An Englishman, Capt. Glubb, took the task of forming this force, which developed during the Second World War into the famous Arab Legion.

The Arabs of Palestine considered the IPC pipeline a British installation, and blew it up several times in Palestine and Transjordan during their rebellion in 1936-1938. Having damaged the pipeline they used to set fire to the oil flowing out of the pipes. The pipeline was also damaged in Transjordan during the fighting between British forces and the Iraqi army in 1941 and a number of suspects were arrested and placed in jail for several months.

When the Second World War ended, the IPC constructed another pipeline parallel to the first but of 16-inch size. This line was nearly completed when the war erupted in Palestine in May 1948, and the IPC had to stop its activities. The Iraqi government stopped pumping oil from its sources in Kirkuk at the start of the war.

The IPC, after some years, realised that a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict would not be realised in the foreseeable future, so it wound up its work in Jordan. The pipelines were left to Jordan in accordance with the concession terms. A section of those pipes was used in 1964 for the construction of an emergency line for carrying water from Azraq to Irbid, a distance of 108 kilometres.

**Passage tax**

In 1946, the government of

Jordan granted a concession to the American TAP Line Company, for the construction of a pipeline with Saudi Arabian oil to the coast of Lebanon, through the territory of Jordan and Syria. The terms of this concession were similar to that granted to the IPC, with the exception of one clause to the benefit of Jordan, which stipulated that the company paid Jordan the sum of JD 60,000 per year as a passage tax. This clause was amended some years later, so that by 1980 Jordan obtained an annual sum exceeding JD 1 million. This line has been damaged a number of times in Syrian territory, to demonstrate indignation against America.

The TAP line was, however, much more useful to Jordan in another way. It was imperative that Jordan should have an independent supply of oil, unhampered by the changing attitudes of Arab politics. At the same time it became necessary to meet the increasing domestic demand for oil. After 1948 Jordan imported its oil requirements from Lebanon.

In 1957 the government concluded an agreement with TAP to construct a branch from the main pipeline to a place about 30 kilometres from Amman, to feed the refinery which Jordan intended to construct. The agreement stipulated that Jordan would obtain its requirements of crude oil at current world prices. A national company was founded and the refinery started to distribute its products towards the end of 1960. Since then the refinery has saved Jordan a considerable amount of trouble, as will be witnessed by examining the political and economic pressures placed on Jordan by the events of 1958.

During February of that year Jordan formed a union with Iraq. Two weeks later Syria, which had formed a union with Egypt, cut its borders with Jordan. One of the results of this action was that movement of transport between the two countries was stopped, and this included oil tankers coming from Lebanon. An acute oil crisis soon developed because Jordan was unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The crisis was solved, with great difficulty, as Iraq began to supply Jordan with its requirements of petrol. In fact oil has played a part in the formation of the union between Iraq and Jordan, because it was decided that oil-producing Iraq would be responsible for giving Jordan the financial assistance which used to be supplied by Britain until April 1957. Iraq itself had no sufficient spare funds and in turn it sought to bring Kuwait to the Union, so that oil-producing Kuwait would supply the financial needs of Jordan.

**Crisis in store**

When the supply problem caused by Syria had eventually been solved, nobody could have guessed that a far more serious crisis was in store for Jordan. Suddenly and unexpectedly, the Iraqi army overthrew the monarchy in Iraq, and in consequence the union with Jordan was dissolved.

Jordan now found itself more isolated than at any time before. Its borders were closed with three

neighbouring countries; Iraq, Syria and Israel. Only the border with Saudi Arabia was open, but that was not much help because there were no asphalted roads between the two countries. This isolation was economically damaging, partly because Jordan used to import all its foreign commodities through the port of Beirut — the port of Aqaba not yet being fully developed — but mainly because of the shortage of oil.

An acute crisis ensued. Jordan needed fuel for everything: to pump water to keep Amman and other cities alive, for electricity and for all kinds of transport. King Hussein appealed to the USA. He informed its government that Jordan's position was 'desperate' and that without oil the country 'cannot survive'.

The USA reaction to King Hussein's appeal was positive. He was informed that fuel would be flown from the Gulf across Saudi Arabia. Within twenty-four hours the first aircraft had arrived carrying oil, and other aircraft followed the same day. Just as things seemed to be going well and the crisis to be potentially solved, another unexpected blow fell.

On the second day, Saudi Arabia refused to permit American aircraft to overfly its territory carrying oil to Jordan. The situation was critical. The oil in Jordan was only enough for a few hours. In desperation, Jordan had to receive fuel from Lebanon by aircraft flying over Israel. In the words of King Hussein, it 'was perhaps the most humiliating feature of the whole sordid business'.

The political crisis, and along with it the oil crisis, continued for about four months. Jordan complained to the U.N. Security Council, and then the U.N. General Assembly discussed the situation and approved a resolution submitted by other Arab states, in which they undertook to respect the independence of Jordan. The border with Syria was reopened on Nov. 1, 1958, and Jordan resumed importing oil from Lebanon by road.

This was not, however, the end of Jordan's troubles. Syria closed its border with Jordan again in 1959. The supply of oil remained subject to Syrian favour till the last months of 1960 when Jordan's own refinery began to produce the different kinds of fuel oil that the country needed.

**Confrontation with Israel**

However, the establishment of Israel in 1948 had other consequences for the oil-producing Arab countries and for Jordan.

As is well known, the state of Israel was established in 1948 on most of the territory of Palestine. One of the results of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war was that Jordan united itself with that part of Palestine which remained to the Arabs and which became known as the West Bank. Another important result was that Jordan became a confrontation state with Israel, after the latter refused to reach a satisfactory settlement with the neighbouring Arab states. Thus a state of truce prevailed, but it was an armed truce pregnant with danger.

It is because Israel has pursued since its foundation a policy of

aggression, imposition of its will

and the dictation of terms by the power of arms that Jordan — along with Syria and Egypt — was obliged to allocate a large percentage of her annual budget to defence.

To preserve its existence in the face of Israeli designs has always been the most important factor in shaping the policy of Jordan and the task of defending the country has been an exhausting drain on its resources, both human and material.

Every year Jordan allocates

for defence sums of money that otherwise would have been allocated to development and construction.

Jordan has always been obliged to enlist thousands of its young men in the armed forces, at the expense of industry, agriculture and development.

It may be recalled that the Israeli, in the process of establishing their state, managed to drive out of Palestine more than 700 thousand Arabs, who took refuge in neighbouring Arab countries.

A certain number of these found their way to the oil-producing countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Remittances to Jordan by those workers whose families remained in Jordan were a good source of income, in spite of the fact that, in the fifties, those remittances were comparatively small.

An example of the effect of oil on inter-Arab relations can be given by the events of 1957. Jordan had in that year agreed with Britain to terminate their treaty of friendship. The government took this step after relying on the pledges of three Arab states, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, to replace Britain in supplying Jordan's financial subsidy.

But then the time came for the payment of the first installment only Saudi Arabia paid its share.

Although Egypt and Syria attributed their failure to political reasons, they were in fact unable to pay in cash, Saudi Arabia was able to do so, thanks to its oil revenues.

Gradually the Arab oil-producing countries Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other Gulf states began to grant Jordan financial subsidies. These, however, remained comparatively inadequate, voluntary and unsystematic, until the 1967 war, which resulted in Israel's occupation of lands belonging to Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Jordan especially received a severe blow in the loss of the West Bank, including Arab east Jerusalem.

## Subsidies pledged

At the Arab Summit conference in Khartoum, held towards the end of August 1967, it was decided that three major oil-producing countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya — would grant regular yearly financial subsidies to Jordan and Egypt, parts of whose territories were occupied by Israel. These subsidies were meant to help the two states to sustain themselves and to rebuild their armed forces. Jordan was to receive JD 40 million each year.

In this way the Arabs, for the first time, were able to use oil as a political weapon against those countries which supported Israel in its aggression.

For some weeks export of oil was suspended to the USA, Great Britain and Holland.

As a result of these two decisions, a shortage of oil occurred and prices began to soar until they reached an unexpected level.

Before the 1973 war, the price was low and stable, the cost of one barrel of crude being about \$2. By the time production of oil returned to normal, after the war, the price of a barrel had increased to \$12. This price remained almost stable until 1979 when it began to rise steadily until it reached the present day level of \$34 per barrel 14 times greater than it was eight years before.

It goes without saying that these large increases in the price of oil resulted in a spontaneous increase in the income of the oil-producing countries. This new situation made Jordan, in the shape of two main sources of income:

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

volume of financial subsidies granted by the oil countries to Jordan. The Arab oil countries found a way in this war to participate positively in putting pressure on those Western powers supporting Israel.

Such was the intention of the Arab oil ministers when they took, on Oct. 17, 1973, a decision to reduce immediately their oil production by 5 per cent a month. On Nov. 4, those same ministers took another decision by which oil exports were suspended to the USA, Holland and other countries supporting Israel. These two decisions were a turning point in modern Arab history.

To the Arab states of Asia, Jordan was a front-line stronghold which they were anxious to keep well armed. This was directly in their own interest. On the other hand the two Arab oil-producing countries of Africa — Libya and Algeria — did not apparently feel that Israel poses a direct and imminent threat to them.

It should be pointed out that Jordan obtains subsidies from the Arab oil-producing countries not because it is just a sister country, but because it is a confrontation state with Israel. We may assume, therefore, that had Jordan not been a confrontation state, it would not have been the recipient of all the subsidies which it has received and is still receiving to this day. Jordan considers that the Arab oil-producing states of Asia are bound by national duty and by self-interest to give it the support it needs, so that the country may be capable of fending off Israeli aggression and attempts at expansion.

The 1973 war brought an unprecedented rise in the price of oil, and a considerable increase in the

size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

— The remittances to Jordan by Jordanians working in oil countries.

— The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil-producing countries began to provide Jordan annually.

## SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

## Start with a Bang

By Maureen Stalla

LAST WEEK someone told me he played a tournament match and lost five straight games before he woke up and played his game. Even though he played well from then on, he lost the match because he was so far behind. "Strange," he said, "I couldn't get started. I don't know what happened to me." Actually this malady is not so strange. There are a few logical explanations and remedies.

The first and most obvious explanation is that he was not properly warmed up. Many players (and I would hasten to say all) need a longer warm up time than the allowed five minutes. If you are one who needs more time, be sure that you take a friend and warm up at least thirty minutes before the match. There is no excuse to drop a first set because you are not warmed up if you know this is your problem.

The next reason is not so obvious. It is very possible that it takes you a set to get used to your opponent's rhythm. This is especially true if your opponent is not a smooth player. In fact, you may think he is not as good as you are. The truth is that you have probably been practising with someone with smooth, rhythmic strokes and his timing is your timing.

Therefore when you are up against someone with a choppy style, your game is as absent as your practice partner. The only solution to this problem is to make sure you practice with different people. This is essential if you want to develop your repertoire of strokes and strategies. If you play with the same person every day you are not giving yourself a fair chance to improve your game.

The third reason you might blow the first games is because of nerves. My sister, a top U.S. ranked player, was so nervous during our first round match that she hit her first four service returns over the fence! Fortunately, she gained her composure and finished the match 6-1, 6-0. Experience and concentration are the only solutions to an attack of nerves.

There is no reason to be baffled by the strange disappearance of your game during a tennis match. There are many physiological and psychological factors in this sport. But it is still possible to isolate the variables and come out with solutions to the problems.

## Hoddle returns to England squad

LONDON (R) — Glenn Hoddle, Tottenham's cultured midfielder around whom Bobby Robson has set his heart on building his next World Cup team, is included in a squad of 22 for England's European Championship match against Luxembourg here on December 15.

A serious knee ligament injury prevented Hoddle from winning a place in the first two games under Robson's management and he was not considered fully match fit for last month's Group Three match against Greece.

Hoddle, whose form can seesaw between world class and mundane, should add a few thousand to the Wembley gate.

Terry Butcher, Graham Rix and Steve Coppell, who all withdrew injured from the squad for the Greece match, are included in the party for the Luxembourg match announced Monday.

The squad is: Goalkeepers: Peter Shilton, Ray Clemence. Defenders: Phil Neal, Kenny Sansom, Phil Thompson, Terry Butcher, Alvin Martin, Tommy Caton, Danny Thomas. Midfield: Ricky Hill, Gary Mabbutt, Sammy Lee, Glenn Hoddle, Bryan Robson. Forwards: Graham Rix, Steve Coppell, Mark Chamberlain, Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Luther Blissett, Paul Goddard, Alan Devonshire.

## FREE DELIVERY OF YOUR SHIPMENTS FROM ANY POINT IN AMMAN TO THE AIRPORT!!!!

We, at LEVANT EXPRESS SERVICES, sole agents for  
**Circle Air Freight Corp., USA,**  
INTERNATIONAL AIRFREIGHT SERVICE

take care of your consignments from Jordan to any destination in the world and vice versa.

For details and further information, contact us.  
We'll be glad to submit our best offer to you.

**LEVANT EXPRESS SERVICES** ——————  
Tlx: 23065 LEVANT Jo - P.O. Box 1063  
Tel. 25445 Amman - Jordan

\* air-freight \* packing \* crating \* clearing

## GERMAN CONCERT WEEK

In view of the continuous demand for tickets for the concert of the German Chamber Academy Orchestra on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1982 (which is completely sold out), the organisers of the German Concert Week in Amman have the pleasure to announce that an ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONCERT

will take place on Thursday, Dec. 9, 1982, at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

THE GERMAN CHAMBER ACADEMY ORCHESTRA conducted by Johannes Goritzky

will present works by J.S. Bach, Ph.E. Bach and S. Veress.

Tickets for JD 4 each available at: The Goethe Institute (Tel. 41993 from 9 p.m. to 12) and the Haya Arts Centre (Tel. 665195).

## Spain celebrates World Golf Cup victory

ACAPULCO, Mexico (R) — Spain celebrated victory in the 29th World Cup Golf Championship Monday as organisers announced plans to build up interest in next year's tournament, almost certain to be held in Japan.

Manuel Pinero and Jose Canizares won the title for Spain Sunday when both scored 73 in the fourth round for a final total of 563, three strokes ahead of the United States. Italy was a distant third on 574, one stroke ahead of England.

Pinero also won the individual trophy with an aggregate of 281, one shot better than Canizares and American Bob Gilder.

"We have exciting plans for next year," said John Ross, Executive Director of the International Golf Association (IGA), which organises the World Cup.

Better prizes to attract top golfers?

"Well, not really. But don't count us out too soon. We are here to stay," Mr. Ross said.

From next year, he said, the IGA plans to invite the winners of the British Open, the Japanese Open, the Australian Open, the Open Champion of the host country and the leading U.S. money winner to play in the World Cup individual tournament.

"They will not be part of any country's team but will compete

on their own," Mr. Ross said. He added that the IGA would pay them "honorariums" of about \$5,000 each, plus all expenses. At present the winner of the individual trophy gets a \$10,000

prize. So a golfing superstar could win up to \$15,000—but six-figure prizes are common in other tournaments these days.

"The World Cup basically is one of the few major sports attractions which plays down money and this is what makes it stand apart from the others," Mr. Ross said.

Most players agree. But they say that what makes the World Cup stand apart is the increasing absence of big names.

"It's all very well to talk about international solidarity through sports but at the end of the day what really counts is money," said one player who asked not to be named. "Money talks and the tournament which offers the most money talks loudest."

Mr. Ross points out that the World Cup schedule is arranged a year in advance, the idea being that other tournaments should not conflict with it. It is normally held during a relatively quiet period to enable big name players to compete.

Mr. Ross admits that the one-million-dollar Sun City tournament in Johannesburg, which

coincided with the Acapulco event, robbed the World Cup of many well-known players.

He said a 32-team format introduced this year to reduce the size of the field to manageable proportions and improve the quality of the finals would stay for the 30th World Cup.

Regional qualifying tournaments would continue to be held in various parts of the world to ensure that only the best teams remained in the finals.

Mr. Ross said publicity would include a one-hour film of this year's championship which had been produced for showing on U.S. cable television and for worldwide syndication.

As for the site of next year's cup, he said negotiations were continuing "but we will almost certainly be in Japan."

Of the 62 players from 31 countries who competed in Acapulco—Taiwan dropped out at the last moment because of a dispute with the Mexican government over the use of the name China—only a handful were well known.

They included Gilder, sixth in this year's U.S. money winners list, fellow American Bobby Clampett, Pinero and Canizares, Mark James of England and Scotsman Bernard Gallacher and Sam Torrance.

## Brighton sacks manager Bailey

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Mike Bailey was sacked as manager of struggling English first division soccer side Brighton Monday because fans say the team is too boring.

Brighton's gates are well below the level needed for the club to break even and chairman Mike Bamber wants a manager whose team will entertain and bring back the fans.

Spectators have complained they will not watch boring football. We will be looking for a manager to equip the team to play enterprising match winning football," he said.

## Kriek criticises grass surfaces

MELBOURNE (R) — Holder Johan Kriek criticised grass surfaces after a bad fall during his second-round clash against young American Mike Depalmer in the Australian Open Tennis Championships here Monday.

South African-born Kriek, now a U.S. citizen, said after twisting his ankle while trying to hit a forehand: "I was scared because I have never really hurt myself on a court.

## England leads Victoria by 248 runs

MELBOURNE (R) — David Gower and Allan Lamb shared a third-wicket partnership of 189 to put the England cricketers firmly on top at the close of play on the third day of their four-day match against Victoria Monday.

The pair batted with determination and concentration, with Gower in particular showing the application which his skipper Bob Willis has been calling for.

Gower refused to flash at the short ball and as a consequence he took 50 minutes longer than Lamb to reach his half century.

The South African-born Lamb was in prime form, scoring quickly with lofted drives.

Gower was eventually dismissed for 88, the same score as in the first innings, trying to sweep part time off-spinner Julian Wiesner.

At the close of play Lamb was just five runs short of his second century while nightwatchman Vic Marks had yet to score.

## German trick-cyclists take titles

LONDON (R) — Drug-taking among competitors eager to improve their performances has reached a dangerous degree of sophistication, according to a leading British doping expert.

"It is my impression that drugs are being taken very professionally by sportsmen," Dr. David Cowan, Assistant Director of London's Drug Control Centre, told Reuters. "They seem to know which drugs to take. The information that gets around is very rapid," he added.

The four-year-old drug unit, backed by the British Sports Council, has long been involved in a vigorous campaign against drug abuse in sport.

Although most stimulants and hormone drugs have been banned by sports authorities, they are still available to international com-

petitors on the black market.

"There is a big black market for anabolic steroids, and many other drugs are readily available to competitors who want them," Cowan said.

The drug centre's medical team is now concerned with a new family of sophisticated hormone drugs known as Cortico or Catabolic steroids.

Unlike the universally-banned anabolic steroids, colloquially known as bulk-bombs, which induce rapid weight-gains, catabolic steroids—which are only banned in cycling—are super-efficient painkillers allowing sportsmen to sidestep the effects of injuries without really curing them.

The drugs, used beneficially to treat asthma and arthritis, are potentially lethal if taken without proper medical supervision.

"These are very potent drugs and can have very nasty side effects—the worst of which is

death," Cowan said.

Trainers and sports doctors frequently administer the drugs to injured competitors so they can resume competing immediately.

But if a cortico-steroid dose is not accompanied by a period of rest it can destroy calcium in the bones, making them brittle and increasing the risk of further injuries.

Another side-effect is a condition known as "moonface" in which fatty deposits are formed in the face, causing it to become large and round. There is also a serious risk of stomach ulcers.

"Any doctor who prescribes a cortico-steroid and allows the player to continue must have to do a lot of heart-searching to make sure that this is justified ethically," Cowan said.

There is a serious risk of death if a competitor suddenly stops taking the drugs after prolonged or large doses.

The synthetic compounds suppress the natural production of cortisol—a hormone used by the body to counter the effects of anxiety. If someone who has recently taken the drug experiences major anxiety or trauma, the absence of sufficient cortisol could result in death from circulatory collapse.

Cowan said. Such drugs, though normally given only on prescription, are obtainable in some countries on the black market.

But because these hormonal drugs are exact synthetic reproductions of substances naturally present in the body, it is often difficult for Cowan's team to detect them in the routine doping tests on sportsmen carried out at the control centre.

There are a number of potentially dangerous drugs in use among sportsmen which do not yet figure on Cowan's banned list.

He believes the drug control unit will soon have to take action against the abuse of diuretics, which are used normally to expel excess fluid from the body, but are widely misused in sport.

Competitors such as boxers and weightlifters who want to get into a lighter weight category take diuretics before weigh-ins and then regain the subsequent weight loss by saline drip or by drinking large amounts of water.

"At the time of the competition they are back to their normal weight. You only need an hour to re-infuse the fluid," he added.

But if competitors take diuretics just to reduce their normal weight, the blood cells may not have enough fluid in which to circulate, which could cause blood clots, strokes and eventual death.

Cowan believes there should be government legislation on drug abuse in sport.

"But a lot of the drugs misused in sport are very rarely misused in society, which is the reason why no such legislation exists," he said.

Stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine are rigorously controlled in society which is why they are also controlled in sport, he added.

## DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET

Consists of two bedrooms, salon, sitting room, dining room, bathroom, kitchen, balcony, fitted carpet, colour TV, separate central heating and with telephone. Located in the best spot in Amman - Jabal Amman 4th Circle.

Please call 42786 anytime

## MANAGING DIRECTORS OF CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

*Is the language of the contract English? Does the client make his own interpretations?*

That is when English consultant on claims and contract conditions can save you money. I will be visiting the Middle East shortly for meetings with contractors.

If you would like to be included on the itinerary please telex U.K. number 437269 SHARET G quoting reference 5161

## FOR SALE

1- 1981 Toyota Corolla, 1.6DX, 8,000 km, duties unpaid.

2- Sharp portable AM/FM stereo cassette.

3- Minolta SRT 201 camera with flash unit.

Call: 663230

## TIME

Spain's new PM.

British security.

Sicily's mafiosi

Fanfani forms fifth

West German "flick" flap

Presidential decision (Time cover story on how Reagan makes decisions).

## G.C.E.

## Summer 1983

Registration for the above examinations may be made now at the British Council, Jabal Amman. The closing date is Wednesday 22 December 1982. Bring an official identity document bearing a photograph.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

The best educational and electronic as well as gifts for all occasions. All library accessories and decorations for Christmas. You can find them at:

**La Coste**

Distributors of the famous French clothes LA COSTE and sole distributors of the Dutch toys JILLIE.

**LACOSTE** Qarmash and Abdulnoor Trading Company

Wadi Saqra Street, Opposite Mansour Glass Stores, Saqra and Shatiyyeh Building.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

First-floor apartment in Shmeisani consists of two bedrooms, salon, dining room and sitting room. Centrally heated with garden, colour TV and equipped with electrical accessories.

Tel. 667727

## NOUROZ RESTAURANT

Centrally heated situated conveniently at the Third Circle-Jabal Amman, next door to the British Embassy.

# Soviet foreign trade to grow marginally

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet foreign trade will expand by less than five per cent in 1982, one of the lowest growth rates since World War II, according to a report Monday by Minister Nikolai Patolichhev to the Communist Party's Central Committee. Mr. Patolichhev said Moscow expected this year's trade volume to reach about 115 billion rubles (\$157 billion) compared with 109.7 billion rubles (\$149.8 billion) in 1981. This would mean a growth rate of only 4.8 per cent this year, which compares badly with the 17 per cent expansion registered in 1981. Western economic experts said a per cent growth rate meant

there had certainly been no increase in the volume of goods traded and indicated there had probably been a decline.

Any growth rate in single figures would be made up entirely by price increases for both exports and imports, they said.

Mr. Patolichhev said trade had expanded by 9.7 per cent in the first nine months of this year, indicating there had been a major slowdown in the past two months.

Economic analysts said the fact that the annual growth rate would be only half the level registered for the first nine months meant the trade volume in the last quarter of 1982 would be below last year's levels.

Mr. Patolichhev offered no rea-

# Argentines strike

Buenos Aires (R) — Workers in Argentina staged a 24-hour strike Monday in protest against the economic policies of the government and news agencies reported that 90 per cent of workers were joined in the action.

Arturo Avendaño Cavalieri, a leader of the moderate wing of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), said the strike had been a success and called on the government to change its economic policy.

Argentina's public transport came to a total stop and many businesses closed.

Both factions of the union movement called the stoppage, and the military government for the present economic recession and unemployment.

At least 100,000, where about a third of Argentina's 28 million people live, were jammed up in the city centre.

An official estimate for the nationwide strike response came from independent news agencies, Noticias Argentinas and Dyn. The military announced it would guarantee order and said those who wanted to work would be protected. Essential services run by government officials were being maintained.

# The conference begins

Brussels (R) — Jute producers and consumers began a 16-nation conference here Monday to set up an international organisation to defend jute's competitiveness against synthetic fibres.

The International Jute Organisation (IJO) comes into effect on May 1, following an agreement in Geneva by 50 nations last October under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Bangladeshi minister of industries and commerce, Mr. S.M. Amanul Azam, told the five-day conference that jute could be protected if consuming countries did not hinder access for the commodity to their markets.

Jute is used for making rope, cloth and bags, but mainly for carpet-backing.

Several jute importers have criticised the selection of an exporting country for the IJO's headquarters, saying Dacca is too remote from the main world jute markets.

Bangladesh is the world's largest jute producer.

The United States, which is attending the conference, and some European countries have questioned the choice of Dacca as IJO headquarters.

The IJO will be financed through the U.N. Common Fund for Commodities or through the U.N. Development Programme and World Bank. Member governments will also make voluntary contributions.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris



# JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TABOU**

**DISTA**

**DEMUGS**

**SENNIG**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: HE **SHAKY** THE **SHAKY** (Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: **APPLY** **HENNA** **UTMOST** **REBUKE**

Answer: How the hula dancer felt after a hard day's work — **SHAKY**

Yesterday's **JUMBLE**

Jumble: **APPLY** **HENNA** **UTMOST** **REBUKE**

Answer: How the hula dancer felt after a hard day's work — **SHAKY**

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

# WORLD

## West German chancellor presents controversial plan for government

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday presents his conservative Christian Democrats (CDU) with plans for a new government he hopes to form after national elections promised for next March.

Monday's meeting of the CDU's federal committee, the top decision-making forum between party congresses, is Mr. Kohl's first opportunity to outline election strategy. Party sources said he was also expected to sum up his first eight weeks as chancellor.

Mr. Kohl has promised to give voters a chance to endorse his leadership in March elections, but controversy has arisen over the constitutional process of calling them.

His centre-right coalition ousted Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal administration after a parliamentary confidence vote which many West Germans saw as a back-door route to power because it bypassed the electorate.

Mr. Kohl is now expected to call and deliberately lose a vote of confidence on Dec. 17, a move which would allow enough time for parliament to be dissolved and elections to take place on March 6 as planned.

His critics say Mr. Kohl has a clear majority in the lower house (Bundestag) and that to lose such a vote through abstentions would

be a manipulation of the democratic process and lower the prestige of parliament.

The Bundestag can only be dissolved by the federal president, Karl Carstens, who has yet to come out in favour of the confidence vote solution.

Senior conservative politicians favour Mr. Kohl's plan, including Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmerman and conservative Bundestag floor leader Alfred Dregger, who has said it would not amount to manipulation of the constitution.

But several deputies from the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), a partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, are reported to be ready to ask the federal constitutional court to block elections.

Mr. Kohl has promised to lead the country out of what he has described as its worst economic crisis in over 30 years, with the fight against unemployment a top priority.

Last week he learned that the jobless total topped the politically-sensitive two million mark for the first time since 1954 and there was a further slide in industrial production.

Monday's CDU meeting would be addressed by party manager Heiner Geissler, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Labour Minister Norbert Blumen, the party sources said.

## Law of Sea Conference opens in idyllic setting

MONTego Bay, Jamaica (R)

The final ceremonial session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference opens Monday in a relaxed holiday setting but with uncertainty over a refusal by the United States and others to sign the final document.

More than 150 countries have laboured over the proposed treaty for nine years and most are expected to be represented at the gathering at the Jamaican beach resort of Montego Bay for the final five-day session.

On Friday they will be invited to

sign what has become probably the most detailed and complex convention in diplomatic history, setting rules for the use and exploitation of the oceans and their resources.

But the United States and other Western industrialized nations have served notice they will not sign the proposed treaty unless changes are made to provisions they deem to be weighted against free enterprise.

They oppose a stipulation under which the few countries with the technological ability to exploit the

riches of the seabed would have to share the knowledge with less-advanced countries.

The treaty is strongly backed by Third World countries, including those without a coastline, which see it as giving them a greater share of the world's wealth and technology.

It is also backed by the Soviet bloc and China.

The treaty would also extend sovereignty by coastal states for 12 miles from their shores and give them exclusive control over all natural resources for 200 miles out to sea.

Sixty states must ratify the convention before it can enter into force—a process which is expected to take several years.

Opposition to the convention from some major industrialized countries, has not, however, prevented delegates from enjoying the idyllic setting for the conference.

Beach shirts and swimwear have become the accepted dress and most diplomacy will, it seems, be conducted around the swimming pool.

## French Who's Who turns pink after Socialist win

PARIS (R) — The latest red-covered edition of Who's Who in France has a distinct pink tinge inside as well, reflecting the Socialist take-over of power since 1981.

Many of the 1,009 fresh names in the Bible of French privilege belong to flag-bearers of the new regime in government and parliament and at the head of the nationalised industries.

Since legislators, unlike mere social climbers, get in automatically, prominent left-wingers such as Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais have been included for many.

They are now joined by a host of Socialist and Communist deputies and senators elected for the first time to form Mr. Mitterrand's majority.

Their potted biographies sit alongside the more traditional Who's Who entries of the court of Paris, pretender to the French throne, the aristocracy and the leaders of private industry.

The appearance of so many leftist names in a bastion of elitism has prompted wry comment, not all of it from the right.

"The new French nom-

enklatura," said the Socialist daily *Le Matin*, recalling the name given to the Soviet Union's ruling class.

This edition, containing 18,842 names and weighing 2.7 kilos has been published six months early to take account of the new hands on the levers of power.

The last one, which appeared in April, 1981, came out only weeks before the Socialist displaced Valery Giscard d'Estaing as president and his centre-right majority in parliament.

The editors estimate that 80 per cent of the book has had to be revised, giving an indication of the extent of the changes.

Editor Jacques le Bodo said that the names of some 700 people previously included because of their position in politics had been removed.

Who's Who, established in 1954, calls itself the "mirror of France," though not everyone agrees.

The snobbery attached to getting in prompted Le Monde journalist Bruno Frappat to call it "the biographical dictionary of people who count—or think they do." Frappat is not included, although his editor is.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**

♦ A 102

♦ 64

♦ 1054

♦ A K 973

**WEST**

♦ K 95

♦ K 1032

♦ Q 653

♦ Q 8

♦ J 106

**SOUTH**

♦ 8

♦ A Q 97

♦ A K 872

♦ 542

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ 1 ♦ 2 0 2 ♦

Pass Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass 5 0 Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♦.

Here's a test of your analytical ability. Would you choose to play five diamonds, three no trump or neither on this hand from a recent team match?

The auction is reasonable. North might have tried three no trump rather than four diamonds, but declarer has his problems at either contract. However, move to the top of the class if you decided that it makes no difference whether you play game at no trump or diamonds, since both can be made with careful handling after a spade lead.

Assume West follows low and you win the club in the North hand. Run the nine of diamonds to West's queen. West might as well return a diamond. Win and lead another club. When West produces the queen, simply duck the trick. When East follows to this trick, you can claim the rest of the tricks to just make your contract.

## Artificial heart ticks on

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, laughed and talked with his family Sunday night after a second operation to stop air bubbling from his lungs, a medical spokesman said.

Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired dentist, needed further surgery Sunday 60 hours after he was given a polyurethane and aluminum heart, because air was bubbling from "blebs" (small cysts) in his lungs.

Dr. Clark's recovery signs are good. He is already back to the point he had reached before he had to undergo a second operation, the spokesman at the University of Utah Medical Center said.

"He is taking fluids, his pulse

and other signs are very encouraging—he is doing fine," the spokesman said.

His wife, Unaloy, son Stephen and daughter Karen joined him at his bedside and they laughed and talked together, the center spokesman said.

Dr. Clark's new heart is tethered by two six-foot-long (1.8-metre) hoses to an air compressor and a mobile power supply.

The unit will be his companion for life, but doctors said Dr. Clark would have died if he had not had an artificial heart, because of his degenerative heart disease.

Medical officials denied reports that a key to a locking device on the compressor was a "suicide key," to be inserted by a patient if he decided living with an artificial heart had become unbearable.

Dr. Clark's recovery signs are good. He is already back to the point he had reached before he had to undergo a second operation, the spokesman at the University of Utah Medical Center said.

Medical officials denied reports that a key to a locking device on the compressor was a "suicide key," to be inserted by a patient if he decided living with an artificial heart had become unbearable.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defense counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

The case is of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Anton Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the band grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy